



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DAVIDSON, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1812.

[NO. 5.]

NOTICE.

THE Board having taken into consideration the necessity of adopting immediate measures for the better securing of Prisoners, and arrested Persons, in such places and districts, where, according to the new regulations respecting the Courts of Justice, the Sessions of the same are to be held; and especially to provide that the said Prisons should be built on such a plan, that the confinement of committed persons, may be more consistent with the principles of justice and humanity than what is practicable in the present state of construction of those prisons, which afford no means of securing the Prisoner without irons or stocks.

It is ordered, that in all those places, where, by the Regulations for the respective Courts of Justice at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, the regular assizes or Sessions will be directed to be held, Prisons shall be erected without delay, on the plan of securing the Prisoners without imposing upon them any further constraint than will be necessary for preventing their escape; and to effect which the most convenient structure appears to be a square, enclosed by four brick or stone walls, to the height of 30 or 35 feet each; different apartments being made, and divided within the same, according to circumstances.

Ordered, that each Landrost, or their authority on the Island of Java, in charge of any district, wherein one or more of such Prisons are necessary, be held responsible for the construction of the same.

Plans and estimates of the expence of such buildings, to be sent in by such authorities to the Secretary to Government within eight days after the receipt of this order.

Ordered, that the above be published in the Dutch and English Languages, in the next Government Gazette.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. DAVIDSON, Acting Sec. to Govt.
BATAVIA, 19th March, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

IN aanmerking genomen zynde, de gebrekkige staat waar in de gevangenhuisen thans zyn, zoo dat geene der gevangenen in dezelve kunnen geseceureerd worden, ten zy dezelve in yzers of in het blok gesloten worden.

Zoo is besloten, dat op alle zoodanige plaatsen, alwaar volgens de bepalingen voor de respectieve Hoven van Justitie, te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, jaarlyks regterlyke zittingen zullen gehouden worden, zonder verwyf gevangenhuisen zullen gebouwd worden, welke zoodanig ingerigt moeten zyn, dat zonder de gevangenen aan zoortgelyke kwellingen te onderwerpen, dezelve echter volkomen geseceureerd blyven, ter bereiking van welk oogmerk, het geschikste voorkomt, Een vierkant met muuren van 30. a 35. voeten hoog te laten opbouwen, waar in zoodanige afdeelingen en hokken kunnen worden gemaakt; ten einde de zoodanige welke geseceureerd moeten worden gehouden, te plaatsen.

De Respective Landdrosten op het Eiland Java, in welkers districten zoodanige gevangenhuisen, het zy een of meerder noodzakelyk zyn, worden mits dezen gelast en verantwoordelyk gehouden voor de opbouwing derzelve, moettende de plans en berekening der onkosten, binnen den tyd van acht dagen, na de ontvangst dezels, aan den Secretaris van het Gouvernement worden ingezonden.

Zuillende deze in de Hollandsche en Engelsche talen in de Gouvernment Courant worden geplaatst.

BATAVIA, 19. Maart 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
(was get.) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl.

TO BE SOLD By PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The first day of April, 1812, at 8 o'clock in the morning, at the great Sugar Ware-house, Batavia.

THE Hull, Maats, Rigging, Sails and other Stores of the

American Ship Pekin,

as she now lays sunk close to the island of Onrost.

Immediately afterwards will be sold the cargo that remains in the said ship, consisting of China Ware, Silks, Nankeens and other articles.

The quantities of each, as nearly as can be ascertained, will be made known on the day of sale.

H. L. VAN BASEL, Auctioneer,
Ryswyk, March 27, 1812.

TE KOOP By PUBLIEKE VENDU.

Aanstaande woensdag zynde den 1ste April 1812, 's morgens ten negen uren aan het groote Zuiker Magazyn te Batavia, de holl, de masten, stengen, raas, zylen en andere goederen meer.

Van het Amerikaanse schip Pekin, zal als dezelve gezonken legt dicht aan het eiland Onrost, te Batavia, de restant lading in het voornoemde schip als Chinese waren zyde stoffen, nankeens, en andere artikelen meer die ten naasten by gemeld zullen kunnen worden op den verkoop dag.

H. L. VAN BASEL, Vendumeester.
Ryswyk, den 27 Maart 1812.

TO BE SOLD By PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Wednesday next, the 1st of April, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the great Sugar Ware-house, Batavia, the following quantities of

Condemned Provisions &c. intended for the use of His Majesty's Navy, viz.

Biscuit	91,680 pounds	in 1530 bags.
Flour	19,615 pounds	in 46 hhd.
Wine	91 gallons	in 2 barrels.
Rice	500 pounds	in 1 hhd.
Tea	45 pounds	in 1 chest.

The same may be seen any day previously to the sale on application to Mr. WALLIS, Agent for victualling His Majesty's Navy, at his office, Ryswyk.

H. L. VAN BASEL, Auctioneer.
Ryswyk, March 27, 1812.

TE KOOP. By PUBLIEKE VENDU.

Aanstaande Woensdag den 1ste April 1812 ten 9 uren smorgens voor 't Groote Zuiker Magazyn te Batavia, de volgende afgekeurde Provisien van s'Koonings Scheepen.

Namentlyk.
Beschuit 91,680 Pond in 1530 Zakken
Meel 19,615 dito in 46 Vaaten
Wyn 91 Gallons in 2 Vaaten
Ryst 500 Pond in Een Vat
The 45 dito in Een Kist

de bovenstaande Provisien zyn daagelyks te zien, aanvraag by de Heer WALLIS agent voor Victualing s'Koonings Scheepen aan desselfs Comptoir te Ryswyk.

H. L. VAN BASEL, Vendumeester.
Ryswyk den 27 Maart 1812.

WANTED

AN Assistant in the Pay Office, Salary 150 Rupees per month.—For particulars enquire at the Pay Office, Weltevreden.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1812.

During the last week, the Sultans of Cheribon, with a numerous suite, arrived at Buitenzorg, in order to render homage to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.—Prince Prang Wedono also arrived at Buitenzorg, from Souracarta.

The Sultans were introduced to the Lieutenant Governor with much ceremony, under a salute of 15 guns, and the Detachment of H. M. 22d Dragoons being paraded in front of the Government House. Their Highnesses appeared highly gratified with their reception.

On Thursday, an elegant entertainment was given to the Sultans by the Lieutenant Governor, at which were present Prince Prang Wedono, and his three Sons, and the principal Officers, Civil and Military, and several Dutch families of distinction.

We have the satisfaction to state, that a band of Robbers, who lately infested the neighbourhood of Japara, have, by the vigilance of the Police in that, and the neighbouring districts, been completely dispersed and destroyed.

By the late accounts from Samarang, we are concerned to learn, that the Pirates are in considerable force off that part of the coast. An action had taken place between the Wellington Schooner, and several of their vessels, in which several lives were lost. From the active measures taken by Government, it may be expected, that these alarming depredators will soon be annihilated, two of His Majesty's ships having been ordered on the coast. The number of Pirate's vessels that lately arrived from Banca and Rhio, exceeds those in any former year. One of their fleets consists of 75 armed Prows.

We are concerned to state the death of the Regent of Palty, a Chieftain highly esteemed by Government on account of his long and faithful services, and of his general good character; and whose hospitality has been enjoyed and acknowledged by every person who has travelled through Java. He has left a numerous family.

A plan is in contemplation by Government for building enclosed Jails in each principal District of the Island, for the security of Prisoners, instead of the Block or Stocks to which all Prisoners heretofore were indiscriminately subjected.

The last week has been particularly barren of intelligence as well domestic as foreign. We may, however, soon look for the arrival of at least a ship from Bengal (the Hope) which we mentioned in our paper of the 29th ultimo. was about to sail thence with Stores for this Island, and in which Major Butler of the Honorable Company's Artillery was to be passenger. The Hope may bring news from that quarter of particular interest to individuals, votaries of the fickle goddess Fortune, as the drawings of the Winter Lottery may be expected.

Our first advices from Europe shall be probably of very considerable public interest.

The detachment of troops under orders for foreign service embarked on board the ships provided for them on Friday, the 20th instant; and Col. Gillespie (whose ardour for active employment in the field, has not been in the least abated by the situation of ease which he held here as Member of Council and Commander of the Forces on an Island, so happily at rest as we are) followed the next morning. An appropriate salute of seventeen guns was fired upon his leaving the Cantonment of Weltevreden. On Sunday we were gratified by hearing of the troops being all well and in high spirits, anxious for the moment of again displaying their undaunted and well bravery.

On Monday evening occurred one of those (it is said, formerly common) acts of cruelty for which the Malays have been ever infamous. A native of Bengal was found murdered in the Cantonment Bazar, being wounded in several places about the head and face; it would appear to have been done with great deliberation, as his feet were bound together. At present there is little known of what provocation may have been given for the offence; we, however, think scarcely any thing could justify it, and hope, should the perpetrator be discovered, he may meet the fate he so richly deserves, and in the most exemplary manner possible for the sake of others.

Many of the Robbers taken by Mr. Waterloo, Landrost of Cheribon, as mentioned in our last, have been sent to Batavia, and are, we hear, to be transported hence.

Departures from Batavia Roads.

MARCH 22.—H. M. ship Cornelia, Capt. Owen, ditto Bucephalus, J. Drury, ditto brig Procris, Forman, H. Co ship Teigmouth, Hewetson, ditto Matilda, Johnson, ditto Samdang, Makepeace, ditto brig Mary Ann, Brown, ditto Minerva, Dagg, ditto Schooner Young Baracouta, Lynch, a Malay Brig and the Autom Tamarra, all on the expedition.

Ship Bridgewater, Richards, for Madras—Brig Cheerful, Mustroph, Bengal.

On Thursday night, sailed the Ship Claudine, Captain Williams, for England, with a cargo of Prize Property, to touch at Samarang and Sourabaya.—Passengers, for Samarang, C. Ramsay, Esq. Assistant Surgeon—for Europe, Mrs. Parrieau and children, Major Millar, H. M. 14th, Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 89th, Major Holtsman, prisoner of war, Colonel Mollenbeck, do. Mr. Winkelman, Mr. Galar, one of the Supercargoes of the American ship Pekin, and several Invalids. More Invalids will be taken in to the Eastward, as well as Colonel Gibbs, who, we are sorry to say is obliged to leave the country on account of his health.

The Colonel Gillespie, sails immediately also for Bengal. Passenger Lieut. Frobisher, 5th Battalion Bengal Volunteers.

DEATH.

At Batavia, on Sunday last, Mr. William Ball, Chief Officer of the Transport Brig Lingen.

For the Java Government Gazette.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE JAVANESE.

The species of Government which exists among the Javanese, is an unlimited despotism. A Javanese Prince is the unbounded Lord of the lives and properties of all who are under his sway; his subjects pay him the most unlimited obedience, an obedience, indeed, for which the word adoration were a more adequate expression.

A gradation of rank exists among the Javanese, but hereditary privileges are unknown; they would be inconsistent with the unlimited prerogatives of such a sovereign. The Prince is the sole source of honor and distinction, his mandate can raise the meanest of his subjects to the first rank, and level the proudest with the dust. The community is in fact composed of one tyrant and many slaves. It follows almost as a natural consequence, that the Sovereign should be the sole proprietor of the soil; he may be represented as the Lord of a mighty estate, who grants to his tenants no leases; gives one day and takes back on the following; who fixes the rent at one thing, and takes all he pleases, while he is the sole judge of all his own actions, and consequently administers justice to himself only.

The right of property is hardly known, for the Prince is heir to all his subjects. A man's children can not only not be sure that he shall inherit the property of his father, but a man cannot become rich without the risk of bringing ruin upon himself and family, by the loss of all.

The traffic in human beings is unknown to the Javanese. Where all are slaves to the Prince, and to all who are privileged to use the magic of his name, personal slavery, as far as buying and selling go, becomes superfluous.

Religion, which has often opposed a barrier to despotism, does not step in to screen the Javanese. Though professing that of Mahomed, its precepts seem to have little influence on the state of society among them, and it seems to have taken less deep root than among any other people who profess it. They have not like all other Mahomedan nations adopted the *Era of their prophet*.

Such political institutions as those of the Javanese contain internal evidence of antiquity, and could only have existence in a state of considerable extent, and which had advanced far beyond the earliest stages of society, where the Members are few in number, and all equal.

The Philosophic writers of the 18th century, have frequently pointed out the steady and constant resemblance of the manners of mankind, in the most distant ages and countries, when under similar circumstances. This resemblance may be frequently traced to such minute particulars, as would lead a superficial observer to conclude that nations, in whose manners such similarity was discovered, must have sprung from one stock at some distance but unknown period of history. In the sketch I have now given of Javanese Government, the Reader will, perhaps, already have observed the striking affinity it bears to those of some of the larger states of the continent of America, and particularly of the kingdom of Mexico on its first discovery. The outlines of this resemblance have been already given. It will not be uninteresting to state some of the minute particulars in which it holds. The Javanese like the Mexicans, believe their Sovereigns to partake of a divine nature. They think them invulnerable and possessed of supernatural endowments; an impression which 200 years of humiliation and misfortune under European influence has not perhaps much abated. To resist the will of his Sovereign is a sentiment which never enters the breast of a Javanese. It is known, that in the conflict of criminals with tigers, the mandate of the Prince is readily obeyed in the terrible moment, though the hope of a pardon, which is never granted, can have no influence. Such sentiments as these are said by Doctor Robertson, to have infected the very genius and idiom of the Mexican language. A similar effect has been produced upon the Javanese tongue, and at this day, there actually exist two distinct idioms; that in which the great address the people, and that in which the people address their superiors. All are reckoned low when the Prince is in question, who, far exalted above all, is addressed by the Princes of the blood and by the first of the nobles in the same language in which they are addressed by the meanest of the people. When the Nobles address each other in the presence of their Lord, they show their own comparative meanness by speaking a provincial dialect used only in the distant and least civilized parts of the country. Clothes of certain textures and colors are appropriated to the royal use, or to the use of those to whom the royal permission is given. In the quality, ornaments and manner of wearing their different weapons, but particularly their national weapon the *krees*, there are a thousand distinctions. It were endless to push to greater length this parallel between the political institutions of the Mexicans and Javanese. It will be well worth the Readers while to peruse the 2d volume of the history of America, from which he will acquire no inconsiderable insight into *Javanese manners*.

Such institutions as these could, it may be fairly concluded, have sprung up only in the most fertile regions of the earth, where nature produces with little toil, all that is indispensable to the subsistence of man; where his own energy and activity is not called forth, and where he will readily give way to the indolence and improvidence naturally attendant upon such a mode of existence. The natural independence and equality of man could not be so thoroughly subdued, except under such circumstances.

From institutions like these, it will be no difficult matter to deduce the manners and the mental qualifications of the Javanese. They are still indolent, improvident and lazy, though it may be conjectured, that a rapid increase of population, pressing close upon the means of subsist-

ence, is at present in some measure stimulating their industry. Even from the short acquaintance we have already had with their language and writings, it is plain that their literary efforts are wonderfully feeble and puerile, and that too, when compared, not with the vigorous efforts of European genius, but by a fairer list, with those of their neighbours, the western nations of the continent of Asia.

11th March, 1812.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Among the public prints to the date of the 30th May, several files of papers have reached our hands, from various situations in the United States; we have selected the following from the Official Paper, published at Washington:—

"It is impossible for the United States longer to suffer the following evils, without a firm and stedfast resistance:

1. The impressment of persons out of our vessels.
2. The practice of counterfeiting blockades.
3. The practice of Orders in Council derogating from neutral rights.
4. The practice of injuring our trade for the conduct of enemies, on the plea of retaliation on an enemy, though the measure is not a retaliation, and though Britain herself led to it by priority of aggression.
5. The concession of British Prize Courts from tribunals of examination, trial, and judgment, on the ground of fixed and known laws into executive offices of seizure and confiscation, acting sometimes, too, as in the case of the odious order of November 1793, on secret instructions.
6. The open seduction of our citizens to violate our laws, as in the case of the Royal Invitation, and the practice under the Embargo Law, and the Colonial operations from Canada and Nova Scotia.
7. The destruction of the Sales of our Crops in Foreign Markets by unlawful interruptions, and monstrous coercive and pecuniary exactions.
8. The attempt to monopolize the supplying of this country with manufactures, by preventing the importation of the manufactures of nearly all the other countries of Europe.
9. The destruction of our credit on the continent of Europe by stopping our lawful shipments, intended to pay our debts in various countries.
10. The embarrassment of our finances by lawlessly seizing our cargoes in their way from foreign countries to our Custom-houses."

JULY 6.

The following anecdote is extracted from the interesting work on the character of the Russian army, lately published, by Sir R. Wilson:—"A Russian officer being stationed on the banks of a river, where his party and the enemy kept firing at each other, went into a house which was close upon the river; but a French officer advancing, reproached the Russians with the cowardice of the commanding officer; who, on hearing the insult, instantly quit the house, and approaching the French officer, requested him to stop the firing of his people, that they might decide by the sword, in the presence of both parties, who was the most courageous. The French officer assented, and was in the act of commanding his men to cease firing, when a Russian's ball pierced him to the heart. The Russian officer instantly rushed forward, and cried out to the French soldiers, "My life shall make reparation for this accident—let three marksmen fire at me as I stand here;" and then turning to his own soldiers, he ordered them to cease firing upon the French, whatever might be his fate, unless they attempted to cross the river. Already a Frenchman had levelled his piece, when the French subaltern struck it down with his sword, and running to the Russian, took him by the hand, declaring that no man worthy the name of a Frenchman would be the executioner of so brave a soldier. The French soldiers felt the justice of the sentiment, and confirmed the feeling by a general acclamation.

JULY 15.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

Sittings before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury.

CRIM. CON.—MOORE v. MILLAR.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated this to be an action, by which the Plaintiff sought to recover a compensation in damages for the greatest possible injury which a man could sustain—namely, for criminal conversation with the Plaintiff's wife. The Plaintiff, in this case, is a gentleman of large landed property in the county of Sussex, who, in the year 1796, married his present wife, by whom he has

a family of six children. From motives of economy, and that he might be the better enabled to pay off some debts with which his estates were burdened, the Plaintiff had, within these few years, quitted the present mansion-house on his estate, in which he had been accustomed to reside, and had gone with his family to live in greater retirement at a cottage in the neighbourhood of Long Melford, where he was, what might be truly called a practical farmer, keeping the greater part of his estate in his own hands. The Defendant was a person in a very different line of life, being the Plaintiff's bailiff or steward. The Jury would teach persons in this situation, however, that they were not to commit injuries of this kind, and then to go with impunity, merely because they were in dependant stations in life. The Defendant was a person who, from the education he had received, and the habits in which he had been brought up, was to be considered in a very different light from a common bailiff or land steward. His knowledge and general information were of a superior kind, and his manners were much more nearly approximated to those of a Gentleman. He was a native of that part of the country to which his Learned Friend, to whom was entrusted the conduct of the Defendant's cause, belonged. Accustomed to contemplate the majestic scenery of the North, he had imbibed all those romantic notions which such scenes are calculated to inspire. The fictions of Ossian still fresh in his memory, he had come into the service of the Plaintiff, as manager of his farming concerns; there he met with the Plaintiff's wife, who, removed from a more lively scene to one of greater retirement, though not without its beauties, might be supposed to be in a train of mind not unlikely to have her feelings wrought upon by this romantic admirer of the rhapsodies of the son of Fingal. Being brought to this state, the parties soon conceived themselves to be the hero and heroine of the tale. He was her *Oscar*, she was his *Malvina*. The reading of the Defendant, however, was by no means confined to a knowledge of the writings of Ossian; he was qualified, too, to instruct the Plaintiff's wife in modern philosophy, and had been seen by the servants to give her the kiss of peace. Before the Plaintiff the parties were sufficiently circumspect, but the servants had perceived an evident partiality in their mistress, towards the steward, for a considerable time previous to the transaction which gave rise to the present action. On the 19th November last, the Plaintiff having gone to London, his wife, on the following day, had the Defendant to dine with her; which the Attorney-General did not mention as in itself extraordinary, the Defendant being a frequent guest at the table of the Plaintiff. It was remarked by the servants, however, that on that day Mrs. Moore ordered a bed room to be prepared for her, in which she had not been accustomed to sleep, and also ordered the area of a China closet, which communicated with that bed room, and which, at the time was covered with China, to be cleared. About ten o'clock at night, Mrs. Moore, being watched by her servants, was observed, after the defendant had apparently taken his leave, to wave with her hand from the stairs to some person in the hall, when the Defendant was seen to advance towards her, and to accompany her up stairs. In a few minutes Mrs. Moore came down again, but the defendant did not. The servants, resolved to satisfy themselves, went up and searched the different rooms, all except the China closet, which they found locked. They perceived, however, that a chair which belonged to Mrs. Moore's dressing room was missing; and unless it was possible that the defendant had escaped like one of Ossian's Spirits, and had contrived to carry the chair with him, there seemed no other mode within the bounds of human reason of accounting for their non-appearance than by supposing that they had both found their way into the China closet. In about three quarters of an hour Mrs. Moore returned to her bed chamber, and was heard to lock her own door, and to unlock that of the China closet; shortly afterwards a heavy step, clearly that of a man, was heard to advance as from the closet to the bed, the person so advancing being dressed in boots, or in shoes which made a creaking noise. Within a few minutes the servants, who had gone into the parlour below, being still on the watch, heard a noise above them, which satisfied them that there were two persons in the bed together. These were circumstances which could leave no doubt on the minds of the Jury as to the Defendant's guilt. He (the Attorney General) did not ask, however, nor did the Plaintiff instruct him to ask, any thing like excessive damages.

MARY DIGBY, SUSAN TILSON, and

WM. SNAZELLE, three of the Plaintiff's servants, fully proved the circumstances stated by the Attorney-General, as going to infer the criminal intercourse between the parties.

LORD H. FITZROY, Colonel RUSHFORD, Mr. DAWSON, and Mr. CHEVALIER, proved that the Defendant and his wife, who was a daughter of the late Admiral Cotton, and had been married to the Plaintiff by consent of her mother, before she was of age, lived happily together.

WM. EAST, the Plaintiff's butler, however, spoke to disagreements between Mr. and Mrs. Moore, which existed previous to the Defendant's coming into the Plaintiff's service, which it was, at one time, purposed, should terminate in a separation.

Mr. PARK, in a very ingenious speech, addressed the Jury on the part of the Defendant. The fanciful allusions of the Attorney-General to the Poems of Ossian, he could not but think altogether uncalled for. No evidence had been given at all to warrant what his Learned Friend had said as to the Defendant having wrought on the mind of Mrs. Moore, and having carried her feelings up to that fanciful height to which his own imagination was represented as having mounted. Not only was there no proof of the Defendant's being Mrs. Moore's *Oscar*, while she was his *Malvina*; it did not even appear that the Defendant was at all acquainted with the poems in question. The Defendant was, no doubt, a countryman of his (Mr. Park), that is to say, he was a native of the North of England. If the Attorney-General, however, must select some fanciful work, which a person, circumstanced as the Defendant unfortunately was, might be supposed to have made his study, he conceived he might have found one much more applicable to the case, in supposing him to have studied "The Loves of the Plants," a work of which Dr. Darwin, a native of a more Southern part of England was the author.

Mr. Park went on to contend that there was here no actual proof of criminality; if the Jury were satisfied, however, on this head, and believed the Witnesses for the Plaintiff, still he submitted that the evidence of those very Witnesses shewed that the advances had not been made on the part of the Defendant; and besides it appeared that it was not through the Defendant that the Plaintiff had lost the affections of his wife. The damages, therefore, he submitted, supposing the Jury to be satisfied of the criminality of the Defendant, must be the very lowest which could be given.

After a very pointed and discriminating charge by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Jury found for the Plaintiff.—Damages 50*l*.

JULY 17.

COURT OF SESSION—FIRST DIVISION.

Sir Francis Burdett, v. m. Scott, Esq.

Mr. Jeffery, for the Pursuer, stated, that this was a very short and common case on the part of his client, Sir Francis Burdett, who was suing Mr. Scott upon a bond for 5000*l*. of borrowed money. That Mr. Scott had put in long and special defences, every syllable of which was denied by Sir F. Burdett; but besides this positive and general denial, Sir Francis objected to the relevancy of the defence. Sir F. Burdett positively denied that any trust, of any sort or kind, was ever reposed in Mr. Scott. That the defence against the present action was in these words:—

"A lady, whose name it is unnecessary to mention, having been debauched by Sir F. Burdett, became pregnant by him, and the parties were reduced to a state of the greatest distress and embarrassment. It became the duty of the Defender to protect this female and her child, and to obtain from Sir Francis some provision for the latter, to be used as future exigencies might require, as it was then uncertain to what extent a provision might be necessary. In spring, 1801, Sir Francis granted his bond, in the English form, to the Defender, for the sum of 40,000*l*. defensible upon payment of 20,000*l*. within six months from the date hereof. It was understood that the Defender was to use this bond according to his discretion, for the purpose already alluded to.

"Soon after the bond was granted, Sir F. agreed to pay to the Defender the sum of 10,000*l*. in part of the bond; but not having the whole of that sum at his command, he paid 5000*l*. only, and the Defender indorsed the said payment of 5000*l*. upon the bond.

"Sir Francis, as well as the Lady, had apprehended an immediate public disclosure and disgrace; but as this, very luckily for them, did not follow, the Defender, in the exercise of his discretion, and under the circumstances of the case, did not think it necessary to call upon Sir Francis for any further payments upon his bond. But he thought it proper to retain the bond in his custody; and, to provide against any bad consequences that might happen in case of his own death, he made a will, by which he bequeathed the 5000*l*. he

had received from Sir Francis as a legacy to the child; and, by this will he appointed as his executor, with the same powers over Sir Francis's bond that he himself had, Charles Warren, Esq. barrister at law, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the transaction; and he shewed the will to Mr. Warren, and informed him of his motives for making it.

"During the autumn of 1805 and the spring of 1806, the Pursuer and Defender had some differences with respect to the Pursuer's bond, and the payment of 5000*l.* which the Pursuer, for reasons best known to himself, demanded back from the Defender; but the Defender positively insisted upon retaining the 5000*l.* for the benefit of the said child; and the Pursuer was at last obliged to desist from his demands, and either was or pretended to be, perfectly satisfied with the Defender's conduct in the business.

"At this time, however, the Defender was informed by the said Charles Warren, that the Pursuer felt extremely uneasy, that his bond for 20,000*l.* was standing out against him, that if the Defender thought, under the circumstances of the case, the 5000*l.* already paid was enough, Sir Francis requested that the 20,000*l.* bond might be discharged. Upon which the Defender informed Mr. Warren, that he had no objection whatever to discharge the Pursuer of the 15,000*l.* remaining due upon the bond. And, besides, during this, the Defender offered, of himself, to execute a bond for the 5000*l.* payable in five years, to be deposited in the hands of Mr. Warren, as the Defender's obligation for the money to Sir Francis, and to be delivered to Sir Francis in case the child should die. But if the child should be alive at the end of five years, then the Pursuer was to discharge the Defender's bond in the same manner that the Defender was to discharge the Pursuer's bond. The Defender was afterwards informed by Mr. Warren, that the Pursuer had agreed to these terms.

"Thereafter, the Defender shewed Mr. Warren that he had disposed of part of the interest of the 5000*l.* to the mother of the child, and that the remainder not so disposed of, computing interest upon interest, had accumulated in his hand to the amount of 750*l.* For which reason, he executed a bond for 5,750*l.* which he delivered to Mr. Warren, along with a letter, expressing that the terms or conditions above-mentioned, were those upon which he had executed the bond. In his letter to Mr. Warren, the Defender, in order to avoid mentioning the said child in writing, alludes to the condition of his bond being discharged, in the event of the child's being alive, in these words:—"If circumstances should require it."

"It will be proved, that at this time the Defender held the bond of the Pursuer undischarged; and therefore, unless the conditions and agreement upon which he executed his own bond are complied with, the consequence will be, that it was granted without any consideration whatever.

"Warren afterwards called upon the Defender, and informed him, that the Pursuer had seen what the Defender had done, and had agreed to all the terms and conditions upon which the Defender had granted his own bond, and proposed to discharge the bond of the Pursuer; and Mr. Warren then advised the Defender, instead of entering a discharge upon the bond, and keeping it as evidence of the transaction, to return it cancelled to the Pursuer, whereby the Defender would have no power over it as evidence; and this Mr. Warren advised, for the purpose of removing any apprehension or jealousy that might be in the Pursuer's mind respecting the Defender's intention.

"At the same time Mr. Warren assured the Defender, that he might rely upon the Pursuer's honour, which was pledged, that the transaction should never be misrepresented, or at all transpire; and he stated, that the Pursuer was under too much obligation to the Defender, ever to attempt any violation of the condition upon which this bond was to be returned.

"Ultimately, the transactions were concluded by Defender's giving up the Pursuer's bond to be cancelled and returned to him, he having before deposited with Mr. Warren the bond now in question, upon the conditions already mentioned.

"It would appear that the Pursuer was successful in impetrating from Mr. Warren this bond, even before the expiry of the five years, during which time Mr. Warren was to retain it in his custody; and although the said child is yet alive, and the Defender is bound to keep the money received from Sir Francis for the benefit of the said child, Sir Francis has thought proper to raise the present Action for payment of the bond; in doing which he seems to have totally forgotten every circumstance relating to the transaction, its meaning and object, and the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties at catering into it.

"The Defence against the present Action therefore is, that the Defender is not liable to pay the contents of the said bond; and that he ought to be assoilized with full expenses."

Mr. Jeffery stated, that the whole of the defence was false and calumnious; that Sir Francis denied that he ever had a child except by his own wife; and that he had only read

the defence, merely to argue against the relevancy of it in point of law.

Mr. Jeffery then entered into a long argument, to shew that the ground of Action being a Bond in the English form, was a clear liquid ground of debt, which could not be set aside by such irrelevant matter as that stated in the defence.

Lord Meadowbank stated, that he was quite clear the defences were relevant; that the ground of debt was one on which no execution could follow in this country, without the authority of a Decree of the proper Court in Scotland. Even if the bond had been a Scotch bond, with clause of Registration, upon which Mr. Scott might have been summarily charged for payment, his Lordship would have suspended the charge upon caution, until the facts were investigated; and he was therefore inclined to direct, that Mr. Warren should be examined upon interrogatories to be framed by this Court, and that a special condescendence of such interrogatories should be given in.

Mr. Cathcart stated, that he hoped his Lordship was not serious in considering these defences as relevant: for if he did, it would be his duty to submit the interlocutor to the review of the Court. Sir Francis Burdett denied every syllable in these defences, and Mr. Cathcart stated, that if his Lordship persisted in his opinion, that the defences were relevant, he would crave that Mr. Scott might be ordered instantly to consign the money, with the interest of it, which he acknowledged was in his hands.

Lord Meadowbank said, the only pretence for consignment would be, if Mr. Scott was vergens ad inopiam. His Lordship repeated, that he would appoint Mr. Warren to be examined.

Mr. Scott then came forward, and stated that he was the Defender in this Action, and that he found himself without the assistance of either of his Counsel, whom he had instructed to plead this cause, not from any fault of theirs, but from the manner in which business was conducted before the Court. That Mr. Gillies had been called away from his Lordship's bar, and was now speaking, as he was informed, in the first division of the Court, and Mr. Clerk was speaking in the other division. That he did not presume to trust himself in matters relating to the forms of proceeding in this court; and it was very possible he might have formed erroneous notions of his Lordship's judgment. That it seemed to him that he might be precluded, under the intended judgment, from any other evidence than that of Mr. Warren. That although Sir Francis Burdett had come forward with a positive denial of every syllable of these defences, yet it was in Mr. Scott's power to prove the falsehood of this denial, under Sir Francis Burdett's own hand, and by a variety of evidence which he insisted upon being allowed to adduce, that he might be able to keep himself right and safe in this infamous business.

Lord Meadowbank said, that Mr. Scott should not be precluded from the assistance of his Counsel; that he would call the cause again as soon as they were ready, and that he did not think that Mr. Scott should be confined to the evidence of Mr. Warren alone.

Mr. Clerk having come to the Bar, the cause was called again.

The Lord Ordinary then recapitulated to Mr. Clerk what had passed.

Mr. Clerk then observed, that Sir Francis Burdett brought this action against his client without any notice whatever, and had recourse to the most rigid and outrageous proceedings against him. That Mr. Scott came forward immediately with his defences. The cause was inrolled, and his Counsel came ready to debate it about six weeks ago: what course did Sir F. then take? He told his Lordship that he was not then prepared to meet the defence, and craved a delay. Mr. Clerk stated, that it was his duty to mark this proceeding, which he did accordingly, and although he might have insisted upon an ABSOLVITER, he did not oppose Sir Francis being allowed a reasonable time to prepare. The cause was not inrolled again by Sir Francis till the last day of this Session, and now he came forward with an objection to the relevancy of the defence.

Lord Meadowbank said, "and a denial also of the facts stated in it."

Mr. Clerk continued, that he would avoid as much as possible mentioning names, or saying any thing that might be unpleasant to the feelings of any party.

That Sir Francis Burdett had got himself into a situation of great difficulty and embarrassment. Could this be denied?

Lord Meadowbank again said all was denied, and declared to be absolutely false.

Mr. Clerk stated, that as mentioned in the defences, Sir Francis had granted his bond to Mr. Scott for 20,000*l.* Was that fact denied? He called upon his Learned Brother to admit or deny that most important feature in the case.

Mr. Cathcart requested Mr. Jeffery (who was absent) might be sent for.

Mr. Clerk repeated the question.

Mr. Jeffery answered, that they denied all the scandalous and calumnious part of the defence.

Lord Meadowbank observed, that they had denied the whole—positively denied every fact, and that Mr. Scott, in the absence of his Counsel, offered to meet the denial by real evidence.

Mr. Jeffery answered, that he would not

deny the 20,000*l.* bond; but he denied that it was granted for any such purpose as that stated in the defence.

Mr. Clerk begged to put his Learned Friends upon their guard as to the question he was going to put. He averred, that after Sir Francis Burdett had executed and delivered this bond to his client, he engaged to pay 10,000*l.* upon that bond. That Sir Francis afterwards excused himself, and said it was not in his power; and in fact, he only paid 5000*l.* Mr. Clerk asked, was this true or false? The other Counsel not answering, he said, the Counsel for Sir Francis ought to be prepared either to admit or deny every fact stated in defence. That Mr. Scott, under the circumstances of the case, and in the exercise of his discretion, was content with his 5000*l.* and did not call upon Sir Francis for further payment. That he always insisted, in every stage of this business, that he would retain this money for a certain infant, and that no other person but that infant should have it. That this would be proved by the most satisfactory evidence. That Mr. Scott, to satisfy his own honour, and that this money should not by any accident become his own private property, executed his bond for it at a time when he held Sir Francis Burdett's bond to the extent of 15,000*l.* undischarged. Mr. Scott delivered this bond to a respectable gentleman, to be retained by him for a certain time, and if the infant should be then dead, Sir Francis was to have the bond delivered to him; if not, it was to be discharged, and not delivered to him.

Lord Meadowbank allowed Mr. Scott to give in a condescendence of what he offered to prove, and Sir Francis Burdett to answer it.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS, JULY 16, 1811.

This day the Court (Sir Wm. Scott) delivered sentence in the above case, which was originally instituted by Johanna Dalrymple, against J. H. Dalrymple, Esq. her husband, for a restitution of conjugal rites. The material facts in this case having been so recently reported, we deem it unnecessary to state them again. The Court, after adverting to the evidence, and commenting upon it at considerable length, was clearly of opinion that Mrs. Johanna Dalrymple, (formerly Gordon) was proved to be the wife of John Henry Dalrymple, Esq. according to the law of Scotland, and that he was bound to receive her home in that character, and to treat her with conjugal affection.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM,

The following is the substance of the Resolutions moved by Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords:—

"That it would be an act of the most manifest injustice, and an act likewise highly impolitic and rash, if Parliament were to make, by law, either Bank Notes, or any other paper circulating medium, a general legal tender, on account of this obvious circumstance, viz. that the persons to whom such a tender may be made, may not be certain that such note, or other paper circulating medium, is not forged.

"That it is highly expedient, that a permanent mode of making payments be established, by means of which mode, legal tenders, even to the largest amount, may be made, without gold, a gold ought never again to be relied upon for that legal and necessary purpose, on account of the impossibility of procuring gold at all times in sufficient quantity; and by means of which same mode, legal tenders for fractional sums may be made, without either silver or copper, and by means of which same mode also, legal tenders may be made in all countries without tendering in payment either Bank Notes, or any other kind of circulating paper whatever.

"That it is expedient, that the Bank of England shall establish various branches throughout the whole country, and in many parts of the metropolis, and shall cause books to be opened in each of those places; and that persons possessed of Bank Notes shall be entitled, upon depositing such notes, to have a credit in the Bank Book at the place where such deposit is made, equal to the value in pounds sterling, which is specified in such notes to be payable to the bearer on demand; and that every person, having such credit so entered to his account in any one place as aforesaid, shall be entitled to transfer the whole of such sum so accredited, or any part thereof, either to his own account or to that of any other person, at any place where any such book is opened.

"That, for the perfect security of all persons who shall at any time become possessed of any such credit as aforesaid, it is expedient that triplicate corresponding entries be made, the first of which shall be on the Bank-book at such place, the second of which shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the Bank notes, as a certificate of the proper entry having been made, and the third of which shall be forthwith transmitted to the original Bank of England in London, in order to be by them filled and daily transmitted to the Tower of London for safe custody, after such last-mentioned triplicate shall have

been duly recorded in the books at the Bank of England itself, and that every transfer be made in like manner.

"That, as under proper regulations in detail, such book-entries and such book-transfers, cannot ever be forged, it would be highly expedient that the law should authorized legal tenders to be made, by tendering such a book-transfer, as aforesaid, of the sum due in such form and manner as shall hereafter be prescribed by law."

JULY 18.

A fraud, of rather a singular nature, has, within these few days, been practiced upon several publicans and other persons, in Windsor and its neighbourhood, by a woman dressed in a long red cloak, pretending to be a smuggler's wife, and who produced samples of excellent Cogniac brandy, at several houses, about dusk, stating that her husband was waiting at a short distance with several casks, which they could afford to sell at very low prices. Several agreed to take casks; and as soon as she got the money she made off. On tapping the casks, they were found to contain only spring water.

JULY 19.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this country, says:

"A wonderful phenomenon has appeared in this country lately, and as the circumstance is curious, and so much the topic of conversation, I shall endeavour to relate it as clearly as I can. A boy, under seven years of age, who reads so imperfectly that it may almost be said he is entirely ignorant of it, and who is quite unacquainted with figures—yet possesses the astonishing power of multiplying numbers so as to give the result of the most difficult questions. For instance, a person asks him how much (suppose) 5678, multiplied by 5678, or any other number, will produce; he appears to consider for a moment, and will then give the exact sum. If asked how he knows that it is so?—he says he cannot tell, but that it is so.

"The Government, it is said, have offered to take charge of his education, but his father would not part with him, but prefers exhibiting his wonderful powers in the different towns, and has collected a large sum by this means. It was thought at first that the constant exercise of such uncommon faculties might injure them: but it is altogether a gift so out of the common course that little ground can be found to build a rational opinion upon. Sometimes the persons try to puzzle him, and will tell him he is mistaken, or will sometimes make a mistake in the result of the question proposed, to try him. The boy will then reply very positively, and often perty, when told that he is wrong—no, you are wrong; and in no instance has the child been found to have erred in the result he gives;—what is more, he is equally expert in division and subtraction. In this there can be no trick, as the boy could never be instructed to answer the variety of questions that are daily put to him by different persons who go to see him. He is a forward playful child; and it is sometimes with difficulty that his father can get him to attend to what is asked him; but the moment he does attend to the question proposed, he gives the answer without any hesitation."

The following letter on the currency of the country appeared in the Morning Chronicle of the 19th of July, and gives an account of the deficiency of the coin.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,
In your Paper of this morning it is stated, upon the authority of a Bank Director, "that the weight of each three-shilling silver token amounted to nine pennyweights, eleven grains; and that the value of it was about 2*s.* 9*d.*" Now, Sir, the law of England has declared that one pound of silver shall make 62 shillings, whence we have the means of discovering correctly the legal value of this coin. As one pound is to 62 shillings, so is nine pennyweights, 11 grains to 2*s.* 5*d.*—whence it appears, that the three-shilling token is of less value by three farthings than the statute half-crown. Is it possible to deny that there are two currencies at present existing in this kingdom—a *Statute* currency and a *Bank* currency? And the *Statute* currency to the *Bank* currency is precisely in a ratio of 11 to 9.

The Bank itself has been the cause of all the confusion that has occurred, by the issuing of silver tokens. If they had issued paper notes, they might have borne any relative value to their larger notes, and would never have brought the subject of the value of their paper under discussion; but as soon as they employed silver tokens, and declared that nine pennyweights and eleven grains is to be equal to three shil-

lings of the same currency in which their note of 1*l.* is equal to 20*s.* we are then furnished with sufficient data to ascertain the value of the 1*l.* Bank note in the Statute currency of England. For if we say 62 shillings is to 1*lb.* troy, so is 20 shillings Statute to 1858 grains of silver—and if we say 3*s.* is to 9 dwts. 11 grs. so is 20*s.* Bank currency, to 1513 grains of silver; then the ratio of 1858 to 1513 is nearly the same as 11 to 9, the ratio of the Statute to the Bank currency, as fixed by the Bank of England itself.

I should wish to call your attention to many other points, which at present occur to my mind, but time will not permit me; but I will state this fact. The Bank are said to have in their coffers nineteen millions of Government paper, no doubt at an interest of 5 per cent. per ann.—they issue 23 millions of notes, bearing no interest. What a happy thought, Mr. Editor—the true spirit of trade—take interest from the debtor, but pay none to your creditor.

I remain, Sir, your's obediently.
P. S. I neglected to mention, that according to my calculation the annual dividends on 1000*l.* 5 per cents, is at present, deducting income tax and discount on new Bank currency, about 22*l.* 2*s.* O rare deliverance of the Continent!

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF A LATE AERIAL EXPEDITION.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 3, 1811.

MR. SADLER'S BALLOON.

At a very early hour this morning the roads to this town were filled with persons of all descriptions, equestrian and pedestrian, invited by the prospect of the ascent of Mr. Sadler in his balloon. It seemed from the unusually great concourse that assembled, as if the surrounding Counties had emptied their contents to pour in here. So vast and unbounded is public curiosity, that numbers came from the farthest points of Norfolk and Suffolk, and by the hour of nine o'clock, the streets were one continued crowd. Labouring men and servant maids left their vocations, as did farmers, and their wives and daughters, and the titled and untitled—all flocked in, big with expectation, and hopeful of gratification! The unfavourable appearance of the morning, which at an early hour gave token of an inauspicious day, had no effect in preventing their journeying from home, and the consequence was, that amidst a misty rain which continued to fall at times until the hour had arrived for filling the balloon, the town presented one spectacle of pleased and joyous faces.

The balloon having been removed from the place of exhibition at the Tennis court, to the great square of Trinity College, the place of ascension, preparations were made at the dawn of day for filling the same. Around the conduit which is in the middle of the square, three immense large vats were placed; of these vats two were employed in fermenting the oil of vitriol and steel filings, and the third in supplying the water for rectifying the gas to be passed into the balloon. About eight o'clock the balloon was fixed to two pulleys, and suspended by them from two long posts, encircled by a railing or fence nearly four feet high, which had been erected for the purpose of excluding spectators, and for the protection of the men employed in the work of filling the balloon. So early as ten o'clock several thousand persons had assembled in the square to view the process, most of them ladies. They were admitted by tickets, and so eager was curiosity, that notwithstanding it rained nearly the whole of the time, from that hour until the ascension of the Aeronaut, at 20 minutes past two o'clock, they stood the pelting of the storm without dismay. About twelve o'clock the pressure for admission was so great, that not only great inconvenience was felt, but many persons, particularly ladies, were much hurt. It was understood that Captain Paget of the Navy was to accompany Mr. Sadler on his intended aerial excursion, the design of taking his interesting little daughter with him having been abandoned by Mr. Sadler, on account

of the unfavourable appearance of the atmosphere. The filling of the balloon was completed about two o'clock, and the car was then brought out from the lodge, and affixed to the balloon. In doing this, and for some time previous, it was found necessary to call in the aid of additional Peace Officers, to prevent any damage, as the crowd were pressing over the fence, and considerably impeding the progress of the work. About half-past one o'clock, his Highness the Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, the Bishops of Bristol and Bath and Wells, Sir J. C. Hipplesey, Lord Erskine, &c. &c. returned from St. John's College, where they had been by invitation to partake of breakfast, and shortly after, just previous to the car being affixed to the net-work, information was sent to his Highness of the circumstance, and he came from the Master's house, having hold of the arm of Sir J. C. Hipplesey, and attended by several Noblemen, and proceeded to the gate next Trumpington-street, where on the turrets of the tower a covering was fixed, in order to protect his Highness from the rain, which at that time was falling down very fast. In about a quarter of an hour it ceased to rain, and at two o'clock, the necessary apparatus being complete, Captain Paget and Mr. Sadler, amidst a general huzzing and clapping of hands, prepared to take their seats. Mr. Sadler entered the car first, with a countenance undaunted. Captain Paget prepared to follow, evincing a fortitude and unconcern, which evidently shewed him to be worthy of his profession—fearless of danger, and ready to contend with the element to which he had not been accustomed. Here, however, a sad disappointment occurred; for when the Captain had taken his seat, it was found, that the balloon, not being sufficiently inflated, would not carry two persons. In this dilemma, Mr. Sadler expressed his concern at the disappointment which Captain Paget was fated to experience, and pledged his honour, that in August he would afford an opportunity to the Captain to take an aerial voyage with him from Birmingham. This promise the Captain was compelled to be satisfied with, and reluctantly he stepped out of the car, leaving the intrepid and venerable Aeronaut to traverse the regions of air alone. While every eye was turned towards Mr. Sadler, a scene presented itself, which those best can describe, and those best can appreciate the value of, who are fathers. Mr. Sadler's interesting little daughter, the same who was to have accompanied him in his voyage, embraced her parent, who returned the embrace with a parental feeling, to which description is inadequate.—The tear of affection bedewed the cheeks of both, and the sentiment communicated itself to the surrounding spectators, who, while they participated in the feelings of the father and the child, almost to the same instant bore testimony to his character as a man, and as the unfortunate father of a large family (for unfortunate he has been!), by a sympathy but expressed by the silent tear. Resuming the heroism so naturally his own, Mr. Sadler, at 20 minutes past two o'clock exactly seated himself in the car. It was then the shout of approbation was heard re-echoed from every corner of the College, as the balloon majestically rose to the height of about 100 feet. Mr. Sadler, with a countenance illuminated with smiles, stood up, waving his hat and his flag.—When the balloon was sufficiently above the College to be witnessed by the spectators without the walls, the air resounded with their acclamations. It continued rising slowly, in the most majestic manner, for the space of three minutes and a quarter, affording thereby a scene, which on every side was admitted to be sublimely grand! During this almost perpendicular ascension, Mr. Sadler continued saluting the spectators, which they returned by the most unbounded acclamations; and then the balloon taking a southerly direction, proceeded with a celerity the London course, and shortly after entered a cloud, and was lost to the sight. It was then that an involun-

tary burst of applause again broke forth, which was not confined to those within the College, but was equally sent forth through the town and the adjacent country. The spectators all wished the voyager a safe return, and it may be possible before I close my letter, that I shall be enabled to communicate the account of the voyage.

CAMBRIDGE, THURSDAY.

Just after the express had left Cambridge with my letter of yesterday, information was brought by express, that Mr. Sadler had safely alighted in a field near Standon, in Hertfordshire, distant about thirty-four miles from here. Scarce was this intelligence received, when a post-chaise and four, about nine o'clock, drove into the town with Mr. Sadler. On the top of the chaise was tied his car, the balloon was inside. Immediately every one ran out to greet his safe return. He drove to Mr. Nicholson's, in Trompington-street, opposite the gate of Trinity College, where he alighted amidst the huzzas of an immense crowd of persons. Great numbers rushed up stairs to congratulate him; and to all the numerous inquiries as to the voyage he had taken, he answered with a politeness and affability which made a great impression in his favour. Having satisfied the querists, he proceeded to Trinity College, to pay his respects to the Gentlemen, and was escorted thither by the populace, who reat the air with their shouts.

The account which he gives of his voyage is this: He ascended at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, and lost sight of Trinity College entirely in three minutes and a half, when he entered a mass of clouds, through which the balloon continued ascending, and in six minutes more was clear of the clouds. The observations which he made upon the clouds, were, that from the time occupied in breaking through them, they must have been nearly one mile in thickness. The balloon still continued ascending, and in a few minutes he observed its shadow on the clouds, the balloon was then moving with great velocity, in a direction nearly east, still rising till about ten minutes past three o'clock. The barometer at this time was 13. the thermometer 28°. From the direction and velocity of the wind, at the only time there was an opportunity of observing the progress of the balloon, Mr. Sadler was apprehensive that he should be carried to the sea coast; in consequence of this he began to evaporate the gas, to find out at what part of the country he was in, and descended rapidly, but finding that the barometer fell, he threw out some ballast to moderate the descent, this occasioned the ascent for a short time, and shortly after Mr. Sadler descended. Mr. S. then observing, having neared the earth, that a small copse was at hand, in the direction the balloon was taking, judged it expedient to descend. The country around appeared, and was beautifully laid out with corn fields; and the balloon taking the ground at 50 minutes past three o'clock, at which time Mr. Sadler had been an hour and 35 minutes traversing the air. The balloon took the ground in the midst of a barley field, rebounded completely over it, and after dragging across a field, was for an instant arrested in its progress by a hedge. The shouts of the people were distinctly heard by Mr. Sadler, when at a considerable height, previous to his descent. In a minute or two after the descent, a man came up, and assisted in endeavouring to secure the balloon, but the violence of the wind soon disengaged the car, which was dragged, with the man, to a great distance, until stopped by another hedge. The hoop then got entangled in a tree, the man holding on all the while. At this moment another man came up, and shortly after he was followed by a vast number of people, by whose assistance the balloon was secured, but not until it had received great damage. In the descent Mr. Sadler encountered a very severe squall.

When Mr. Sadler was on his return to Cambridge, the post-chaise in which he was, passed the carriage of his Highness

the Chancellor, who immediately perceiving the Aeronaut, sent one of his servants after him, and Mr. Sadler directed the boys to turn round, got out of the chaise, and paid his respects to his Highness, who very condescendingly congratulated him on his safe voyage.

From the time the balloon was in progress, Mr. Sadler conceives he must have travelled upwards of ninety miles, having taken a course at first due south, and then bore round to the eastward.

JAMAICA PAPERS.

Extract of a letter, dated Montego Bay, May 14th, 1811:—"Last night, just as I had turned the corner of John Watson's house, I was alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from Roderick Tulloch's store, and run-shop adjoining, where, in the gutter between both houses, some diabolical incendiary had tossed a ball of combustible matter, in the centre of which was a lighted mass of rotten wood; the smell alarmed the neighbours, and it was thrown off the house, before it had communicated to the shingles. Had it been an hour or two later, being only just nine o'clock, or the shingles not damp from the late rains, probably that quarter of the town would have been destroyed, the situation being a central one. I know not what to think of these repeated attempts.

Extract of another Letter, of the same date:—"It is painful to say, this town was attempted to be set on fire again last night, the most daring and villainous plan that can be imagined. The fire was soon extinguished, but we are fearful we have some very ill-disposed persons amongst us.

"MONTGO BAY, MAY 18.—On Monday night last, a little past nine o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by a cry of fire. Having so recently experienced that dreadful calamity, a number of persons were in a few minutes on the spot, when it was discovered that a piece of lighted wood, together with some old canvas dipped in oil or grease, had been thrown on the top of a building in St. James's-street. It had not yet set fire to the shingles, owing to their being damp from a heavy rain which fell the preceding day, and the remainder of the town was fortunately preserved. A reward of 500*l.* is offered for the discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries, which we sincerely hope may have the effect of bringing some of the wretches concerned to condign punishment.

"KINGSTON, MAY 25.—The American Government, notwithstanding the Non-Importation Act against Great Britain, permits American vessels from this and other Colonies to take a return for their cargoes in rum, several vessels having proceeded to different ports at the north side for that purpose.

St. Ann's, MAY 7.—The lake at the Rio-Ho has fallen near two feet within the last six weeks, but it is not conceived to be from any subterraneous outlet, but merely from exhalation, and the uncommonly dry weather. It begins, in consequence, to acquire a very offensive smell, and it is to be feared, should it continue to subside, that all that district will become a scene of pestilence, from the effluvia produced from the immense quantity of morass and other vegetable matter becoming putrid.

It is asserted that a Gentleman in the neighbourhood of the lake found on its bank a nest of eggs, which, from their uncouth appearance, he took to be those of some strange water-fowl, and carried them home and placed them under a duck, when in fourteen days time, there came forth a brood of sixteen young alligators, which immediately set off full speed to the lake, accompanied by their foster-mother, who attends on its borders for them, as if they were of her own species.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 4th instant, to a Gentleman in this city:—"A report is prevalent here, derived from Porto Bello, that the British Government have proposed to garrison Panama, Chagre, and that place, with English troops."

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